

## SOLON HUMPHREYS SCORED.

**Judge Gresham Administers a Scathing Re-  
buke to the Robbing Receiver.**

## A DECISION FOR BONDHOLDERS.

Various Thieving Transactions of  
Gould, Dillon and Hopkins  
Brought to Light in the  
Wabash Matter.

**The Wabash Receivership.**  
CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—(Special Telegram to the Bee.)—Judge Gresham to-day gave his decision in the famous Wabash receivership case, and administered a terrible scourging to Jay Gould, Solon Humphreys, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, James A. Hays and Russell Sage. The matter came up before the court on an application by certain of the Wabash bondholders for removal, so far this district is concerned, of the present receivers and the appointment of new and honest ones. In disposing of his decision removing Solon Humphreys and Russell Sage, Judge Gresham said that it had been made plain that Solon Humphreys, Russell Sage, Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon were the sole owners of the stock of the Elsworth coal mines, and that it also had been made plain that Humphreys, as receiver, had bought the stock of the Elsworth coal mines for himself, as the Elsworth coal company, paying more than the market price,

But the judge also said that it was also plain that Humphreys as receiver of the Wabash, had made a rebate in the freight charges to himself as the Ellsworth Coal company to the amount of nearly \$90,000. It had also been made plain that all the tracks of the Wabash railroad led to all the other coal mines except Receiver Humphreys'. The Ellsworth track had been taken up, dredging was being done, and the receiver was giving a highly opinion, regarding the whole case from the time the receivers were appointed in 1884 to date, together with the lease by the Wabash company to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain company. The court also reviewed the efforts of the purchasing committee to recognize the

dictated that the said committee had signally failed in all its endeavors. There was no probability of its ever succeeding in putting the corporation on a surer foundation. The procedure under which receivers were appointed was severely criticized. Their appointment was originally made by the United States court at St. Louis on the application of the company itself. Another scathing feature of the animadversion by the court was

He had obtained from the court in St. Louis authorizing the receivers to use the net earnings of the line to pay the coupons of such bonds as might be presented for payment. The plan pursued by the committee while the coupons of the other bonds were ignored and left unpaid, the court said that the order of the St. Louis court was not binding on the existing indebtedness of the Wabash company, and been held as a menace over the heads of the non-assenting non-holders as a measure of coercion to induce them to join the committee. The judge did not believe that the court at St. Louis supposed for a moment that the order given would be used as it had been used, and that the court would not grant it, he judge referred to was made September 21, 1881. Judge Giesman decided that he had jurisdiction for the reason that the Wabash company was a corporation of the state in question was chiefly in this district.

The judge also enumerated many other dishonest practices of Gould, Humphreys, Russell and the Chicago receivers. He said that the receivers had been shown the mortgage bondholders' list of 1867 and 1870 to file a bill in the United States district court at Springfield asking for a receiver for their property. It was held that the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Chicago division of the system could be filed here and would be entertained. They were, it was held, to file a bill for a receiver, and their case from the showing made was dismissed.

sell Sage and Dillon, instancing, among others, how they had undersold Wabash papers. The judge also showed that not only as an officer, but even after his appointment as receiver, Humphreys had systematically plundered the bondholders to fill the pockets of himself and his co-adjusters.

**A Tumble in Mining Stock.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—All favorite mining stocks took a fearful downward plunge this morning. Consolidated Virginia, which sold yesterday at \$55, opened this morning at \$44.50, and quickly afterward fell to \$35. Ophir followed suit. Sales on this stock were made yesterday at \$40, but it opened to-day at \$25, closing at \$27.25. Best and Belcher opened at \$23, a loss of \$5, and without any attempt at recovery closed on first board at \$19.45. Savage did no better. It opened at \$18, a loss of \$5,

Sierra Nevada was not so bad, being sold at \$15.50, closing at \$14.50. Gould & Curry sold at \$15.50 yesterday but opened this morning at \$15, closing at \$12. The break has created wide spread consternation. The only assumption is that holders having cornered all the shorts are now letting the stock go. If this should prove correct heavy further declines may be expected. No figures are reported this morning.

**Dots From Dubuque.**  
Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 7.—[Special Telegram]

It transpires that Theresa Decker, whose body was found in a cistern in Moslemertownship Saturday, had written on the back of her lover's photograph: "I die loving you."

**Seven Buildings Burned.**  
DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 7.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Seven business buildings, a bank, printing office, general store, drug store, furniture house, etc., in the town of Maxwell, Story county, burned early yesterday morning. Loss \$30,000; insurance unknown.

**A Brankeman Killed.**  
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 7.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Henry Eitman, a brakeman on the Chicago & North Western

years old and single, fell from a freight train last night, near Mount Vernon, and was killed. His home is at Clinton.

**Morrison Denies.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Morrison today said, in reference to the newspaper statement that his friends desired to make him clerk of the next house, that the statement did not originate with him, nor was it circulated by his friends.

decided not to interfere with the judgment in the case of Claverius, either by commutation or pardon. The execution will take place Friday unless an application for a respite is made, which will be considered by the governor.

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